

Munition Makers And War Profiteers Consolidate

Engineers Vote to Go Out of Banking And Investments

Find That Obligations from Venture Into Business Are \$12,000,000

CLEVELAND.—The history-making 47th convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers here has ended. The big, outstanding act of the convention was the decision to liquidate the entire banking and investment business of the union as soon as this can be done with the least possible loss.

The resolution authorizing this course is as follows:

"Resolved that it be the policy of the B. of L. E. to liquidate our banking, investment and realty interests at the earliest possible moment and in such a manner as to occasion the least possible loss."

"Resolved that there be no further expansion of any character whatsoever in the banking, investment or realty interests and further that there be no further expenditure in the development of our present holdings except such as may be necessary to the end of liquidating same."

The convention expressed an iron determination to meet all obligations, estimated at \$12,000,000, to salvage the assets methodically and to profit from the costly lesson and not leave the rails again. The brotherhood's resources were placed at the disposal of financial trustees, in addition to an assessment on the membership that will yield over \$7,000,000. The bank was ordered to be run by Cleveland business men and deposits guaranteed by the brotherhood until it sells its controlling interest in the bank.

An alternative method of raising money, that may make the assessment partly or wholly unnecessary, was provided in the sale of interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness of the brotherhood to the members and sympathizers. Over \$16,000 was paid by delegates in cash and \$50,000 pledged by them for such certificates before adjournment.

The big things the Socialists planned, such as an initiative and referendum bill and big public ownership measures, and resolutions, were defeated by the Republican and Democratic politicians.

Socialists Make Splendid Wisconsin Legislative Record

Open Way to Protect Natural Resources—Block All Anti-Labor Bills

What a little handful of ten Socialists can accomplish for labor, and for industrial democracy for the common people, in a big legislative body was revealed recently in an interview of the Socialist members of the Wisconsin legislature which just adjourned. A summary of the Socialist record in that session includes:

"Resolved that it be the policy of the B. of L. E. to liquidate our banking, investment and realty interests at the earliest possible moment and in such a manner as to occasion the least possible loss."

"Resolved that there be no further expansion of any character whatsoever in the banking, investment or realty interests and further that there be no further expenditure in the development of our present holdings except such as may be necessary to the end of liquidating same."

The convention expressed an iron determination to meet all obligations, estimated at \$12,000,000, to salvage the assets methodically and to profit from the costly lesson and not leave the rails again. The brotherhood's resources were placed at the disposal of financial trustees, in addition to an assessment on the membership that will yield over \$7,000,000. The bank was ordered to be run by Cleveland business men and deposits guaranteed by the brotherhood until it sells its controlling interest in the bank.

An alternative method of raising money, that may make the assessment partly or wholly unnecessary, was provided in the sale of interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness of the brotherhood to the members and sympathizers. Over \$16,000 was paid by delegates in cash and \$50,000 pledged by them for such certificates before adjournment.

The big things the Socialists planned, such as an initiative and referendum bill and big public ownership measures, and resolutions, were defeated by the Republican and Democratic politicians.

May Unite Labor Party and I. L. P. In Great Britain

New York Workers James H. Maurer Leaves With Labor Delegation On Trip to Russia

NEW YORK.—Workers James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and the Workers Education Bureau obtaining his party under difficults, the trade union delegation to the Soviet Union and other European countries finally sailed on the S. S. Roosevelt. The delegation will study labor, industrial and political conditions abroad and report its findings on its return in October.

This month will be spent in Russia, the land about whose labor movement there are the most contradictory reports. England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland will also be visited.

Accompanying Maurer are the following trade unionists, with one or two more perhaps joining the delegation later:

John Brophy, for 10 years president of District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers, now a resident of Pittsburgh.

Albert F. Corley, for the last four years editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal.

Frank Palmer, for several years editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate.

James Fitzpatrick, president of the White Rats, the national union of vaudeville actors, an integral part of the Actors' Equity Assn. and the American Federation of Labor.

While the trade unionists are inspecting labor organizations and industrial plants a staff of economists will be making broad economic surveys. The economists include the following:

Stuart Chase, author of the Tragedy of Waste, an industrial study which the Workers Education Bureau uses as a text book. Chase is also part of the Labor Bureau, Inc. Some years ago he won national attention by his expose of the Packers' Trust undertaken for the Federal Trade Commission.

Guy Rexford Tagwell, a professor of economics of Columbia University; Paul Douglas, economist of the University of Chicago.

Jerome Davis, of Yale University faculty.

J. Brechner, of the economics department of Columbia.

J. A. Hopkins, of the Committee of 48.

The delegation is hastening back in October because of the press of their private duties. Brophy, for instance, is starting a labor paper in Pittsburgh, Maurer, though his executive board in Harrisburg has endorsed his tour, must also not delay his return beyond early October, as the others likewise.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

State Rails Pay

SYDNEY.—The Capital cost of construction and equipment of all the government-owned railways in Australia (all States) totals \$1,441,859,775. The number of miles constructed totals 25,379. The net earnings last year were \$59,265,000, equal to 4.32 per cent of the capital cost.

Democratic Loyalty to Capitalism Shown On Philippine Issue

Despite Platform and Pledges, Leaders Take Imperialist Stand for Retention

NEW YORK.—Democratic party leaders throughout the country have almost completely abandoned their traditional party position favoring immediate independence of the Philippines, according to results of a symposium conducted among representative Democrats by Vicente Villamayor, Filipino lawyer and publicist, to be published in *The Review of Reviews* for August.

Of 36 Democrat leaders contributing signed opinions to the symposium, only one, Senator Morris Shepard of Texas, declares unreservedly, "I stand on the Democratic platform, calling for immediate independence."

In striking contrast to the immediate independence plank in the party platform, supported by President Wilson and other Democratic champions since Bryan first raised the anti-imperialist issue in 1904, "the statements registered an overwhelming majority against immediate and complete independence," says an introduction to the symposium.

Particular significance is attached to the opinions of four members of the Wilson cabinet. Robert Lansing, Lindley M. Garrison, Josephus Daniels and Thomas W. Gregory. Of the four, only Mr. Daniel subscribes to the policy of their late chief, and he modifies his view with the suggestion that "the Filipinos should be given their independence with a Platt amendment attached so as to aid them and keep them from serious errors in the formative days of their government."

Maurer Leaves With Labor Delegation On Trip to Russia

May Unite Labor Party and I. L. P. In Great Britain

NEW YORK.—Workers James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and the Workers Education Bureau obtaining his party under difficults, the trade union delegation to the Soviet Union and other European countries finally sailed on the S. S. Roosevelt. The delegation will study labor, industrial and political conditions abroad and report its findings on its return in October.

This month will be spent in Russia, the land about whose labor movement there are the most contradictory reports. England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland will also be visited.

Accompanying Maurer are the following trade unionists, with one or two more perhaps joining the delegation later:

John Brophy, for 10 years president of District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers, now a resident of Pittsburgh.

Albert F. Corley, for the last four years editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal.

Frank Palmer, for several years editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate.

James Fitzpatrick, president of the White Rats, the national union of vaudeville actors, an integral part of the Actors' Equity Assn. and the American Federation of Labor.

While the trade unionists are inspecting labor organizations and industrial plants a staff of economists will be making broad economic surveys. The economists include the following:

Stuart Chase, author of the Tragedy of Waste, an industrial study which the Workers Education Bureau uses as a text book. Chase is also part of the Labor Bureau, Inc. Some years ago he won national attention by his expose of the Packers' Trust undertaken for the Federal Trade Commission.

Guy Rexford Tagwell, a professor of economics of Columbia University; Paul Douglas, economist of the University of Chicago.

Jerome Davis, of Yale University faculty.

J. Brechner, of the economics department of Columbia.

J. A. Hopkins, of the Committee of 48.

The delegation is hastening back in October because of the press of their private duties. Brophy, for instance, is starting a labor paper in Pittsburgh, Maurer, though his executive board in Harrisburg has endorsed his tour, must also not delay his return beyond early October, as the others likewise.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

The independent Labor Party is a Socialist organization modeled largely after the British Labor Party. It is organizing in all the provinces and is planning to obtain aid from British Socialist speakers and organizers in founding a real national Canadian labor party.

MANITOBA.—In the recent provincial elections the independent Labor party obtained three seats in the provincial legislature for the city of Manitoba. The party ran six candidates. The Communists were unsuccessful with the one candidate they supported.

<p

WALLS AND BARS IS OFF THE PRESS!

What It Is Like

The new volume is splendid in every way. It surpasses our expectations. It is a beautiful clothbound, red covered volume of 248 pages containing the best picture of Debs and pictures of the prisons where he made his supreme sacrifices for the workers, for world peace and for the cause of Socialism.

There is no way to convey to our readers the magnificent contents of the book better than to repeat the titles of the various chapters. They are: The Relation of Society to the Convict; The Prison as an Incubator of Crime; I Became U. S. Convict No. 9683; Sharing the Lot of "Les Misérables"; Transferred from Cell to Hospital; Visitors and Visiting; My 1920 Campaign for President; A Christmas Eve Reception; Leaving the Prison; General Prison Conditions; Poverty Populates the Prison; Creating the Criminal; How I Would Manage the Prison; Capitalism and Crime; the Prison; Socialism and the Prison; Prison Labor, Its Effects on Industry and Trade; Studies Behind Prison Walls; Wasting Life.

In this book Debs is at his best in his most glowing, heart-throbbing and glorious style. We cannot do better than to quote one statement from the first chapter:

"A prison is an institution to which any of us may go at any time: Some of us go to prison for breaking the law, and some of us for upholding and abiding by the Constitution to which the law is supposed to adhere. Some go to prison for killing their fellow men, and others for believing that murder is a violation of the Commandments. Some go to prison for stealing, and others for believing that a better system can be provided and maintained than that one that makes it necessary for a man to end in order to live."

It is the soul outpourings, the living heart-throbs, the most splendid and beautiful thoughts that have arisen spontaneously out of the crucifixion of one of the world's greatest souls.

Three Ways to Get It

WALLS AND BARS belongs to the Socialist Party. It was the last great generous gift of Debs to the Movement to which he gave his life.

The Party has made terms with the publishers which enable the Party to make a good margin of profit on every volume put into circulation. The book is going to be used to put the Party in financial shape to wage a great campaign in 1928—the presidential campaign year, AND TO SAVE DEBS' PAPER AND PUT IN ON A PERMANENT BASIS.

To attain these ends, WE ARE GOING TO CIRCULATE 100,000 COPIES OF **WALLS AND BARS** THIS YEAR, WITH THE HELP OF THE APPEAL ARMY AND READERS WE CAN AND WILL DO THIS.

IT CAN BE DONE if you will do any of the following things:

1—Send in \$5 or more worth of subscriptions, or buy \$5 or more worth of subscription cards which you can sell later and get your money back, or order \$5 bundles for distribution, or make a gift of \$5 or more to be used to send the Appeal to new subscribers. Do any of these things and the book will be sent to you free as a reward for service.

2—We will allow reliable members of the Appeal Army, who apply to us, to sell **WALLS AND BARS** at a good commission. Chicago comrades have already started to sell this book. They are having amazing success and are making money. Send in your application and we will consider it and let you know the terms.

3—Buy the book. It is \$1.50 cents per volume, prepaid; or \$11.00 for one dozen volumes, or \$100 for 100 volumes.

If we sell 100,000 volumes of **WALLS AND BARS** by the end of 1927, THE BIG SUCCESS OF THE 1928 CAMPAIGN AND THE LIFE OF THE AMERICAN APPEAL THROUGH 1928 WILL BE INSURED.

How to Get It Free

WALLS AND BARS is off the press!

Hundreds of copies are going into the mails this week.

Nearly one hundred copies won by our prize winners—earned for faithful service in extending the circulation of the American Appeal by getting \$5 worth of subs or paying for \$5 worth—will be mailed to the winners this week.

On a fly leaf at the front of the book on a Socialist Party stamp will appear this legend in every book earned as a prize:

In recognition of faithful service.
From the Socialist Party
To John Smith (Name of Prize Winner)
William H. Henry
National Executive Secretary

We want this little faithful band of about a hundred who earned this prize in advance to swell soon into an army of several thousand. There is no reason why every Socialist and friend of Debs in the United States should not get **WALLS AND BARS** this way. This priceless memento will remain with you the rest of your life as a souvenir and treasure of inestimable value. It will constitute a special mark of honor for all those who valiantly helped when the Movement most needed help and when required courage and fortitude and sacrifice to help.

You will keep such a memento all your life and you will leave it behind for your children, relatives or friends. IT WILL PLACE YOU IN THE ROLL OF HONOR OF THOSE WHO RESTORED THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND MADE DEBS' PAPER A PERMANENT INSTITUTION.

Socialist Party News

Thousands of Debs' Book Going Into Mail

The new Debs book "WALLS AND BARS" is off the press and being mailed out. Every one that has seen a copy of it thinks it is a fine piece of work, put up in the very best of materials. This book will create much interest among those that read it. Not only will our comrades be enthusiastic over its contents, but other people should be interested in prison reform, and with a complete story of prisons, what they are and what effect they have on inmates. This book will give them good wholesome information. Further, it is a great work. We urge our Socialist friends everywhere to lose no time in securing this book, not only individual copies for personal use, but they should be bought in quantities and taken out and sold. Now is the time to push it, with a vengeance.

Party Work

The hot summer months are passing and in many sections the cool weather is making a visit. We are quite confident that our comrades will get more active now and push the work as they have never pushed it before. There is no time to lose. The big National Convention is to be held in January to nominate for President and Vice President. Comrade Gerber is on the job to assist in lining up party tickets in each and every state of the union. We urge everyone to get lined up with new members and get the local and branches to work and prepare now for the great work confronting us.

American Appeal

The American Appeal is the Party's National Official Weekly and our comrades must see to it that it gets a large circulation. Each individual should take it upon himself or herself to increase the circulation in their own community. The receipts for the Appeal during the four months have fallen down half and it has endangered the paper. We want the comrades everywhere to know that we have had a desperate struggle to keep the paper going and we want them all to know that without their undivided support now, the paper cannot be kept going very long, but we feel satisfied that a tip to the wise will be well and that increased activity will begin at once.

Massachusetts

Comrade Alfred Baker Lewis, Secretary of the New England District, has been doing a fine job. Even with the hot weather to contend with, meetings are being held by Comrade Esther Friedman throughout the State of Massachusetts and have been very successful. She has sold much literature and gathered subscriptions for the Socialist press. Not only has Comrade Lewis been able to reach out with a message to the working-class, but has persistently pushed the subscription lists of the American Appeal. Every day or two we hear from him with checks for subscriptions and literature. We wish every State Secretary would do likewise.

New York

The unofficial party convention for Schenectady County resulted in the endorsement of candidates for county and city offices. Ward and town tickets will be completed in the near future. James Folan was endorsed from the 1st Assembly District, and Thomas D. Paschall of Glenville for Assemblyman from the 2nd Assembly District. Herbert M. Merrill was again endorsed for Mayor. Charles W. Noonan for President of

Common Council, John L. Meyers for Comptroller, Marie L. Steele for City Treasurer, Nathan M. Seltzer and Lucia Dako for Assessors, Charles W. Noonan and Theresa B. Wiley were selected for delegates to the official State Convention.

Schenectady Socialists have been greatly edified by an obituary in the Communist "Worker." This accurate newspaper had Richard J. Verhagen, former Socialist assessor, listed as deceased instead of his brother, Anthony, sometime president of the Bakers' Union. Anthony Verhagen was recently killed by a fall.

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Socialists, especially those in Milwaukee, never forget that propaganda is a necessary part of our work every day in the year. They are putting out 100,000 copies of a four page propaganda sheet every month, distributing them from house to house. They are renewing the enthusiasm for the campaign of 1928. They will be heard from with victories for the cause.

Utah

The following are minutes of the meeting of the Utah State Committee and State Convention held at 2 P. M. in the Salt Lake City library, July 24, 1927:

The Convention was called to order by Comrade E. G. Locke of Salt Lake at 2 p. m. and at once adjourned to attend the funeral of Comrade Joseph H. Kauffman of Salt Lake, a former member of the State Committee.

At 3 p. m. the Convention convened again with E. G. Locke in the Chair and with O. A. Kennedy acting as Secretary.

The State Secretary made a complete report of work done.

The State Secretary also reported that the number of subscribers to the Appeal was around 200. Subscriptions and sales of stamps, he stated, were about the same as in previous years according to the population of the state.

A report was made of the organizing work of Comrade Doris Morris, Ida Crouch-Hazlett and C. T. Stoney during the past year.

By resolution the dues for members at large in Utah was reduced from 25 to 25 cents per month.

The following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED:—That it be the sentiment of this Convention that in State, District, County, City and Precinct conventions and committees the procedure be as follows:

That in political subdivisions where there are recognized locals nominations should be made by delegates who are red card members and candidates should be red card members but non-voting members may serve on committees.

The names in districts, cities, counties and precincts where there are no locals delegates to conventions, candidates and committees should consist of persons known to be loyal adherents of the Socialist Party of the United States.

The reasons why the National Executive Committee decided to call the next national convention for January 14, 1928, may be summarized as follows:

There is not a party or movement on the political horizon of the country with whom the Socialist party could expect to cooperate in the imperial election of 1928.

Unless our party is ready to quit the political arena we will, therefore, have to make independent nominations for President and Vice President and wage a vigorous campaign for its candidates.

They believe that we must name a presidential ticket in as many of the 48 states as possible, preferably in all of them.

In most states we shall have to nominate by petition or in primaries.

Merrill Named for Schenectady Mayor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—With Herbert M. Merrill, New York State Socialist secretary, for mayor and Charles W. Noonan endorsed by the Socialist Party for president of the Common Council and full Socialist ticket endorsed from top to bottom.

The Schenectady Socialists are preparing for one of the hottest and most successful city campaigns in recent years. Schenectady is one of the spots in America where the Socialist movement has maintained considerable strength since the war.

Soap Boxer Comes Back in Chicago

The notion among some tired and discouraged Socialists that because of the auto, the movie and the present state of the American mind the days of the street meeting were over is being effectively exploded in Chicago. A street meeting was attempted during the week under the auspices of the Cook County organization which was a great surprise to the promoters. The crowd, the interest, the collection and literature sales were all larger than the party officials had dared to hope for. Regular street meetings have now been planned. Try it in other cities.

Panken May Speak At Chicago Picnic

Although James H. Maurer will not be able to speak at the Socialist picnic in Riverwest Park, Chicago, Sunday, August 26, as scheduled, on account of his having joined the last strike against Russia, the committee is making arrangements for an unusually strong line-up of speakers.

Jacob Panken, Socialist judge, municipal court, New York City, has been invited to fill Maurer's place. Judge Panken is one of the most prominent Socialists and best public speakers in the state.

William Coleman of Milwaukee, one of the Socialist members of the recent Wisconsin legislature, has accepted the invitation to speak and will be at the meeting. He is one of the best speakers and organizers in the Wisconsin Socialist movement. In addition to the speeches, which will take place in the afternoon, there will be dancing, games and other attractions which will begin early and last all day. There will be a charge of 25 cents for adults.

Hillquit for Early Convention Date

The following view regarding the motion by Local Livingston to postpone the National Socialist Party convention from January 14, 1927, to May expresses the view of the majority of the National Executive Committee.

The reasons why the National Executive Committee decided to call the next national convention for January 14, 1928, may be summarized as follows:

There is not a party or movement on the political horizon of the country with whom the Socialist party could expect to cooperate in the imperial election of 1928.

Unless our party is ready to quit the political arena we will, therefore, have to make independent nominations for President and Vice President and wage a vigorous campaign for its candidates.

They believe that we must name a presidential ticket in as many of the 48 states as possible, preferably in all of them.

In most states we shall have to nominate by petition or in primaries.

Walls And Bars Prize Winners

A great many Appeal readers are getting **WALLS AND BARS** as a reward for service. Join the honor roll and get it this way.

Eleven new ones came in last week. Let's make it several times that many each week now that the real drive is on. Here are the Army members who sent in \$5 or more for subs or cards, bundles, or as gifts:

Robert Seppala, Ashtabula, Ohio. (\$6.00 contribution)

Josef Mueller, German Branch New York City. (\$5.00 subs.)

Mrs. M. E. Blaylock, Greenwood, Ark. (\$5.00)

J. H. Arnold, Columbus, Ind. (\$5.00 subs and cards)

C. E. Perry, Logansport, Ind. (\$5.00 bundles)

L. V. Estey, Bend, Ore. (\$5.00 subs)

Ed Haas, Louisville, Ky. (\$5.00 subs and donation)

Nelson J. West, Ludlow, Mass. (\$5.00 cards)

Ray Newkirk, Utica, N. Y. (\$5.00 subs, cards & Bundles)

Joseph W. Shantz, Dayton, Ohio. (\$20.00 Sustaining Fund)

F. E. Stevens, Louisville, Ky. (\$5.00 sub and donation)

The Du Ponts cleaned up \$600,000 in one day as a result of a rise in steel trust stocks. Within a few weeks they have realized \$1,100,000 on their same 15% share of stock. This is just a little insight into who buys and owns the big blocks of stock, and how easy it is for a royal capitalist family of America to put each other wise and pocket a few millions whenever they need it.

Stamps a monument to Eugene Victor Debs, encircled by ornamental marble slabs. An athletic field and tennis courts are under the process of construction and less than a quarter of a mile away, through sylvan paths and dense woods, a lovely lake used for bathing and boating.

The camp is owned by our Hartland comrades, the Judds, a Quaker family, and one of two Labor organizations. The rates are \$15.00 per week, and for children somewhat less.

The food is excellent. The kitchen is under the direction of Comrade Marcel Marcal and the social and intellectual activities are under the guidance of Comrade Sol Chouinard. Socialist writers and speakers are visiting the camp and are assisting by giving lectures, readings and camp-fire entertainments.

For those who are not in a position to pay the high prices charged by some of the camps and who prefer to rough it out in the open for themselves and their families, there are few places that one can recommend more highly than this camp. The camp is within easy distance of New York City by automobile on the Albany Post Road, or, one can go by New York Central. Last but not least, it should be kept in mind that the entire undertaking is purely cooperative. Camp Ganeden is owned by Socialists and run for the benefit of Socialists, sympathizers and their friends. Those desiring further information are requested to get in touch with Secretary Claessens, 7 East 15th Street, phone, Algonquin 4629, or to the Jewish Socialist Veblund, 55 East Broadway and the Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 92 East 106th Street.

This is What You Have Been Looking For

"AMERICAN COMMUNISM," by James Oneal, a standard authority on this question that you cannot afford to be without.

"WHAT'S SO AND WHAT ISN'T," by John M. Work, a real text book on Socialism—answers all the questions on the subject that are put to you day by day. Revised edition in cloth.

"LETTERS TO JUDD," by Upton Sinclair. These letters were printed serially in THE AMERICAN APPEAL and won much favorable comment.

"THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE," by Walter Thomas Mills, a standard work and now much in demand.

"HISTORY OF IMPERIALISM," by Irvin St. John Tucker; of particular interest at this time; regular price \$2.25.

Total \$1.50

Singly, or the 5 in one order for \$6.05

Order From

National Office, Socialist Party,
2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago,

Sub-A-Month Pledges

After one week without any Sub-A-Month Pledges, the Appeal staffs' hearts were gladdened during the week by two more pledges.

These pledges—this move to organize the Appeal Army, must not be allowed to lapse. After the **WALLS AND BARS** drive is over, WE WILL HAVE TO PERSUADE ENOUGH ARMY MEMBERS TO TAKE THIS PLEDGE IN ORDER TO INSURE THE PERMANENCE OF THE AMERICAN APPEAL.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Coolidge Tax Plan

Coolidge has proposed a plan of tax reduction in view of the threatened \$600,000,000 surplus of revenues, which is a raw and brazen expression of the present dictatorship of big business. He proposes that this surplus shall be avoided by reducing the taxes only on the rich and super rich. He proposes that all corporations in the country get a flat deduction on their taxes to the extent of 13 1/2 per cent.

This is one of the most flagrant and specialized examples of favoritism in the history of this country. The corporations represent the peculiar form of wealth known in this country as capitalist wealth.

They represent the most successful methods of extracting wealth and profit known. They represent the biggest and easiest incomes, incomes representing the larger part of the income of the nation, incomes that are a tax and drain on all other incomes.

Incomes that represent dangerous concentration and dangerous industrial and political power. From all other classes Coolidge singles out this fortunate, powerful and favored class to assist by a reduction of taxes. He proposes to make this class a present of \$600,000,000 a year to swell its already dangerous power and give it additional advantage over all other classes.

His tax reduction would not help small business, which is in desperate straits, because small business is founded largely on individual enterprise and partnerships, rather than on corporations. His proposal would not help the farmers at all. It would entirely neglect this most needy and useful class of property owners in the nation. It would pass them by in spite of the fact that taxes absorbed a third of the farm income last year and taxation is one of the things that is crushing the farmers.

By handing this \$600,000,000 to the farmers by tax readjustments or to the consumers by wiping out all taxes on sales and amusements, Coolidge could perform a great service, but the president is too thoroughly the tool of organized capitalism to even consider such things.

But, the proposal to hand back this prospective \$600,000,000 surplus at this time is a gross absurdity in view of the fact that the nation is being drained hundreds of millions of dollars yearly to pay interest on war debts. Why does not the president use this rare opportunity to pay off the war principal and stop this drain?

The president, moreover, proposes to hand this surplus over to the richest and most favored class, in the face of the grievous need for a large expenditure to relieve the Mississippi flood victims and erect a great flood control system. This proposal in the face of this great public need is one of the most brazen and vicious examples of class favoritism and crooked politics in the history of this country.

Hoover Flood Plan

As a companion piece with the president's tax plan in the present game of class favoritism and crooked politics is Hoover's Mississippi flood plan. After spending months on the ground among the hundreds of thousands of square miles of devastated territory Hoover pompously announces that the United States will have to spend the staggering sum of \$150,000,000 for flood relief and control—spread over a period of ten years.

That is just \$15,000,000 dollars a year to be spent by the greatest and richest nation in the world on a major national project involving immediate relief to 750,000 flood victims; future safety to several million people; the protection of crops annually worth a billion or more; navigation possibilities worth hundreds of millions annually; and power possibilities worth potentially billions of dollars! Hoover's proposal is one of history's great anti-climaxes.

The United States is already spending \$10,000,000 a year on Mississippi floods and is barely preventing the ordinary flood situation from getting beyond bounds. Now comes Hoover and magnanimously proposes in the face of the present extreme emergency and the breakdown of the former system to increase the expenditures only \$5,000,000 a year and not change methods of control in any essential manner. The only new thing he proposes, in fact, is the possible development of reservoirs in the Arkansas River basin. And this in the presence of a prospective revenue surplus that is worrying the Republican politicians stiff! Could anything illustrate more strikingly than this the parsimony, the utter niggardliness, of capitalism in all things that pertain to public welfare and constructive national projects?

Capitalism is interested in nothing but the building up of private fortunes at the expense of the public. Its whole instinct is to exploit and plunder the public for private gain. Its savage greed is to snatch \$600,000,000 from, under the very eyes of the 750,000 flood victims now in extreme poverty and threatened with pallia. It would leave them endangered and jeopardized in the future. It would leave their productive lands subject to periodical inundations. It would forego all possibility of any public power development that might encroach on its power and its profits. And yet, while this situation confronts us, our capitalist government is getting ready to enter into a naval race of death that will cost billions! What a vile, monstrous, unspeakable system!

The Standard Oil and Royal Dutch and Shell Oil companies, have agreed to boycott Russia for confiscating private property owned by them under the Czar. These international bandits own most of the oil in the world because of their wholesale confiscation of private property, but when they are given the same medicine in a different way, how they

The Labor Mission to Russia

The American Appeal is highly pleased to learn that Jim Maurer, socialist veteran and president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, has gone to Russia as a member of a labor body which intends to investigate labor conditions in Russia and other European countries. It is gratifying to see other good Socialists like Stewart Chase in the expedition. It is with deep regret that we note the absence of names of prominent trade unionists formerly announced as prospective members of the expedition.

A labor movement cannot afford to place itself in the position of being afraid to investigate conditions and facts first hand. We have so little confidence in itself that it is afraid being duped and imposed upon. An individual would indeed think poorly of himself who would put aside himself that he could go to Russia and could be prevented from getting some inkling of the truth there.

Above all things the workers should know the truth about Russia. One thing is clear: a degree of socialization, or government ownership, of the basic industries and of finance and commerce has been attained there never before known in the history of the world. The cooperative movement, from all trustworthy accounts, has developed beyond anything known in any other part of the world except perhaps Denmark. These two facts alone should thrill all workers and cause them to hope above all things for industrial and political progress in Russia.

The Appeal has had occasion to criticize the mischievous and often destructive tactics of the Third International, but the Appeal's opposition to communist tactics has never blinded it to the supreme importance of the Russian revolution. That event which placed the industrial proletariat in power and started great Socialist developments among 145,000,000 people over one-sixth of the earth's surface, will perhaps stand out as the greatest event in this history of the human race.

The Lesson of the Engineers' Bank

The decision of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to go out of the banking and investment business as soon as this can be done with the least possible loss brings out strikingly an important truth about trade union and cooperative activities.

The Engineers are conservatives. The overwhelming majority of the members believe in and support the capitalist system. This organization was unfitted to utilize the great cooperative instrument as a means of labor emancipation. It had no conception of laying hold of the cooperative as a weapon in the class struggle. It had no vision of a better cooperative social order, that would extend over every department of industrial life and make capitalism only an evil memory.

Without social vision; without class-purpose, the Engineers undertook the greatest financial ventures ever known in the history of the labor movement. It was inevitable that the institutions they founded would soon become hardly distinguishable from any other capitalist institutions in the same line of business. They accepted the capitalist game. They found themselves in a competitive field where they had to adopt capitalist methods or fail. Their enterprises simply became union-owned capitalist enterprises. Instead of making toward the laborization or socialization of capital, their efforts made toward the capitalization of labor. They were simply a case of the little man playing the big man's game in the big man's house. The result was that they lost.

Success under these circumstances would have been more damaging to the labor movement than failure. Had the Engineers' union expanded its enterprises and become fabulously rich, it would have meant only that the union itself as a whole would have lost its labor purpose and fighting spirit and the members who owned stock in these enterprises would have separated themselves from manual labor and the labor movement as rapidly as circumstances would permit and would have become capitalist opponents of labor.

The experience of the Locomotive Engineers brings out strikingly the value of the Socialist movement as an educational force. Where Socialism has done its work and the workers have become class conscious and socially visioned they are using the cooperatives to develop a system in opposition to the existing system. They are helping to develop a new social mind and spirit, good to the whole prevalent psychology. Their cooperatives take on an character of permanence and develop a tendency to unite with all cooperatives of their kind into a world-wide cooperative system. They develop methods entirely different from capitalist methods. They retain their democratic character. They become more and more of the nature of class instruments in the class struggle. Such are the real cooperatives of Europe. The Socialist movement, Socialist ideals and Socialist education alone give cooperatives value and significance.

It remains to be seen whether or not the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, certain Hebrew trades, certain Finnish and other foreign cooperative groups with a Socialist purpose, can find a real cooperative movement in the poisonous and stifling atmosphere of American capitalism.

Killed, 137,017; injured, 3,600,000. No, that isn't a casualty list for the world war. It is a record of automobile accidents in the United States from 1919 to 1926. Two-thirds of this toll of life is the price we pay because we are afraid to regulate property and privilege.

Murder for Profits

An excursion boat, "the Favorite," containing 11 men, women and children seeking relief from the sweltering heat of Chicago, was overturned by a little squall on Lake Michigan and the precious few hundred feet from the shore and 26 women and children and one man were drowned. Stories told in the investigation that followed show that the boat was top heavy. There was a dangerous absence of ballast below. The engine and machinery were surprisingly small and light, thus being less expensive and more profitable. The top heavy was the boat that when the passengers went to one side of it to find shelter from a sudden rainstorm, this combined with the fact that the wind struck the ship at the same time upset the boat. This boat, which events have shown, was nothing but a death trap, had been inspected and "passed" by public inspectors. It was stated in the investigation that there are other excursion boats on Lake Michigan less safe than "the Favorite." It will be recalled that the Eastland disaster about eleven years ago in which more than a thousand lost their lives was the result of the passengers crowding to one side of a top heavy boat to escape the rain. Boats like this are carelessly, criminally made, and used because they are cheaper and more profitable. They are passed by inspectors to accommodate influential profiteering interests. It is a widespread process of murder for profits.

Unfortunately, during the last year, the American Legion appears to have been a fairly active agency of intolerance and oppression. Twenty-seven states report that they were worse than the Ku Klux Klan.

An exception of course must be made to the Willard Straight Post and a few others which regard themselves as American first, to whom intolerance is more hateful than radicalism. But many of the former soldiers regard themselves as potential guardians whose duty to protect present conditions is more important than the obligation to defend eternal principles.

Liberty Slipping In United States

Arthur Garfield Hays

(Member Executive Committee, American Civil Liberties Union)

A little by little the liberties of American citizens are slipping away and the process is so gradual as to be hardly noticeable. However, we are gradually losing even the fundamental rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

You can speak and write on any subject you please, providing what you say or write is not disapproved by the powers that be.

Freedom of residence is a fundamental right and yet in 1925 Dr. Ossian Sweet and ten other Negroes in Detroit were put on trial for murder for defending themselves against a mob of white men who tried to force them from their homes.

We are no longer the country of the oppressed of other nations. Our immigration laws bar out the seekers of opportunity in America. We are not even the country of political refugees. We send anti-Fascist back Italy, sometimes to jail and torture.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

of them conferred about all their public writings. After that, Engels alone served as the adviser of the new Marxian generation, and as perfector of various parts of scientific Socialism. Practical experiences derived from the daily life of the growing Socialist movement through the application of the results of more intensive and extensive studies supplied Engels with the material for the improvement of Marxian dialectics.

Up to 1923, when Marx died, both

Who Shall Own the Air in the United States?

Startling Revelations Regarding Radio Control and Censorship

Editor's Note

Who shall control this new and powerful means of education and propaganda in the United States—the Radio? This is one of the most vital questions before the American people today. As in the case of the press, the pulpit, the platform and the schools, dominant economic groups in this country are trying to bring this new agency for the dissemination of knowledge under its complete control. In the following article, Morris L. Ernst, a well-known New York lawyer, brings home the new peril that is facing free discussion in this country. Mr. Ernst views the situation as a believer in untrammeled discussion, rather than as an advocate of fundamental social change. Indeed as an attorney to various manufacturers' groups, and a prominent member of the legislative committee of the conservative New York City Club, his statement of the case cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be viewed as that of an alarmist. Incidentally his indictment of the growing control and censorship of the addresses permitted over the air constitutes the strongest kind of an argument for the success of the Debs Radio project. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Ernst, who has followed the radio situation as few men in this country have done for this timely and admirable contribution.

H. W. L.

By Morris L. Ernst

In 1912 when the public was still watching the development of the movies and the airplanes, Congress passed the first radio control legislation known to this country. Little was known at that time of the art, and few of the framers of the statute could have dreamed of the future progress of this newest means of communication.

In 1927 the Congress passed its second radio measure in an endeavor to bring into actual government control broadcasting which has grown not into tremendous volume but into wild chaos. We are now faced with his interesting and to-date unsolved situation. There is at present a fixed and limited number of air avenues that can be used by broadcasting stations. Possibly one thousand is the limit at the outside of the number of stations which can operate at the same time in the United States without confusion and interference. With this mathematical premise it is easy to realize that some human rights must be given the power to select from the many thousands of applicants those lucky few who shall be granted the privilege. This privilege is very potent one. Not only financially but from the point of view of the domination and influence of public thought and education. The radio stands to-day at least in par with the press and the movies.

as an agency for the direction of social and political thought of the nation.

Discriminations Against Liberals

Of course the Federal Radio Act declares that the radio is a "public utility" and all basic rights to broadcasting are vested in the Federal Government. Of course the legislation decrees that licenses shall be issued on the basis of public good, public necessity and public convenience. Naturally no such thing has happened in this field either before or after the enactment of this statute. The richest in money, the first in the field and those closest in friendly ways to the party in power are operating the stations while groups of liberals, labor men and women, and all non-profit-making organizations are still being told to "hire a hall."

Permits to be Had for Coin of the Realm

The parceling out of these precious permits has been somewhat of a disgrace. Large financial and political interests in China had two stations while the American Federation of Labor was denied a single wavelength. In New York City a similar situation existed although the so-called Telephone group had two stations. The answer is simple. Even a minority group with enough of the coin of the realm can purchase a permit. The

present holders of the Federal permits are for the most part willing to take immediate but substantial profits. No doubt many of them believe that they can easily sell out and then go back to the source of power and get a new license. Be that as it may, although the law attempts to control assignment of licenses many present holders of the golden goose are hawking around the naked permits for sums running from \$25,000 to \$250,000. And you get no station or equipment for this price. This merely covers the signature of the Secretary of Commerce on the Federal Radio Commission.

Corporations in Control

The control of the air at the broadcasting source is further complicated because of the threatening attitudes of several large and vital corporations. The protagonist of monied control of the ether is the following group of companies—American Telephone and Telegraph, Westinghouse, General Electric and National Broadcasting Company. Those who still cherish the democratic use of the radio must appreciate the wealth and power of a coalition of the corporate entities. I predict that within five years there will be a public scandal surrounding the attitude and acts of these groups in the field of radio.

Perils of Censorship

But even if there were no such or-

ganized force in the field as the above companies and even if licenses were granted on the basis of benefit to the public rather than profit to the few we would nevertheless face a further real problem. At the stations that have been and will be licensed there will no doubt continue to be a vast amount of censorship. This has been true in the past even though the statute declares in clearest terms in favor of freedom of speech on the air. The Bill of Rights has never been in such peril in the United States as in this field of air communication.

Don't Criticize the Administration

Without any real amount of effort I have assembled more than one hundred examples of violations of this basic American right of Free Speech. Obviously not every one of us can go on the air at any hour to spread our own particular propaganda. Nevertheless the present cases of discrimination are most disturbing. By and large no anti-administration talk is allowed. Few if any stations would permit any criticism of the war policy of President Coolidge in Nicaragua. Most stations banned any talk indicating disapproval with the policy of sending gunboats up the river in China. In brief it is nearly impossible to find a broadcasting station that will allow

any remarks that indicate a failure to support the President of the United States, his cabinet or his party. It will be a sorry day for this country when people even through this one field of expression will be denied the right to criticize their elected and salaried employees.

In addition most stations are most careful before they will allow a speaker to speak in any but glowing and complimentary terms of the Telephone company whose wires truly control the tip-top of broadcasting on a national scale. The reason for these cautions are understandable. It is even difficult to blame too severely these profit seeking license holders. They argue as realists. "Why take any chances. Such talks though of interest to the public might bring us into disfavor with the powers that be. It may result in the lowering of our station power, the degradation of our wave length or even the refusal to renew our permit at its expiration date. With the machine of our government more and more being run on a Whisper System, such reasoning is no doubt sound from this point of view.

But there is no use in idle complaint. The raddest part of the story also points to the partial solution. The Senate realized all these dangers and in its draft inserted provisions which would have acted as safeguards. The Senate tried to prevent the trading

in government permits for profit, to control the telephone tie-ups, to protect the small stations against the largest and richest. Above all Senator Dill appeared to be worried about this grave problem of Freedom of Speech. He urged in various forms provisions for publicity of all facts in the belief that the light of day might stop certain types of radio discrimination. All of these safeguards were eliminated from the bill by the House of Representatives controlled as it was this session directly by the President. The House went so far as to eliminate the provision that preference in the awarding of licenses should be granted to non-profit making educational institutions.

Obviously these provisions found in the Senate drafts and many others must be enacted into law. It will be a long and uphill fight. But civil liberties and the protection of minorities are never attained without a struggle. Possibly it is true that our liberties accrue only to those who hold the power. Possibly any other party in power would try in similar fashion to maintain its power. Nevertheless the radio is so competent a medium of social and political power that agitation will continue against any group that tries to use it for suppression of minorities.

Rent Socialization—Why Alone It Will Not Save the Producer

Editor's Note

The American Appeal has received a number of communications advocating the abolition of rent through the socialization of the financial system as the remedy for the evils confronting the farmers. We have also received several communications advocating the abolition of rent and the false values based upon rental through the socialization of the rental processes as the only remedy needed by the farmers. We will now give the single taxers their innings.

Says Socialization of Rent Is Remedy

By George Lloyd

I have read your reply to Tolley Hartwick's article "Money Nationalization—Why It Alone Will Not Save the Producer." According to my education in political economy (the science that treats of the production and distribution of wealth) the basic cause of the Money Trust and the Capitalist system is the LANDLORD system. At present the workers in the cities and the farmers are paying the landlords 1½ billion dollars in ground rent every year for the use of land that the landlords do not produce. That forces the workers to mortgage their homes to get back the stolen ground rent and to force the towns and cities to issue bonds for public expenses and borrow back the stolen ground rent.

Now we have the money trust—namely, LANDLORDS, who receiveurious rates of interest on the mortgages and bonds which are issued to get back a large part of the stolen 1½ billion ground rent. That portion of the stolen ground rent not borrowed from the LANDLORDS is exchanged by the LANDLORDS for the food-stuff, clothing, buildings, machinery, etc., of the workers in the towns and cities thereby producing the capitalist system in which the workers produce the wealth, but do not own it, while the LANDLORDS (crooked capitalists) own the wealth, but do not produce it. In other words, the LANDLORDS, the money lords and the crooked capitalists, exist through loaning and exchanging the 1½ billion dollars of stolen ground rent.

Moral; socialize the entire rent of

capital has been tremendously augmented by inflows from the landlord and financial capitalists, and that the landlords and bankers no doubt have become heavy owners in industry and commerce through investments of their stolen accumulation, but industrial capital had its origin, a well known historical fact, in the extraction of profit through the private ownership of enterprises. The germ of the capitalist class which gradually superseded the feudal class was the small merchants and peddlers who congregated in the cities and set up the first free cities of the later middle ages.

Origin of Industrial Capital

This nucleus of profit takers was later augmented by the rise of the machine (factory) owner through the development of the machine out of the hand tool. The journeyman tool user, when the tool began to be a machine requiring assistant labor, often became the master and owner surrounded by his assisting apprentices. He owned the machine and paid these apprentices a wage that was paid to them what the products sold for. This margin of difference between what the product sold for and what the workers received was the real basis of industrial capital. I believe that practically all political economists are agreed on this point. It is significant that their classical example of the origin of capital and their justification for it is always a picture of the entrepreneur who saves out of his income until he is able to own an enterprise employing labor and extracting profits from its wage workers. None of the political economists, so far as I know, in drawing

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around it has raged

As to which of these three types of private owners actually own the most, or get the most is immaterial. The thing that matters is the process itself and its effects on the present civilization. Of the three processes there is no doubt but that the one that has stamped our civilization most with its present character with its present social struggles and social conditions, IS THE PROFIT EXTRACTING PROCESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OWNERS. This process represents the ACTUAL CONTACT between the workers and owners, the exploiters and the exploited, the master and the victim. Around